SR 520 Toll Rate Setting Policy Issues and Payment Method Incentives

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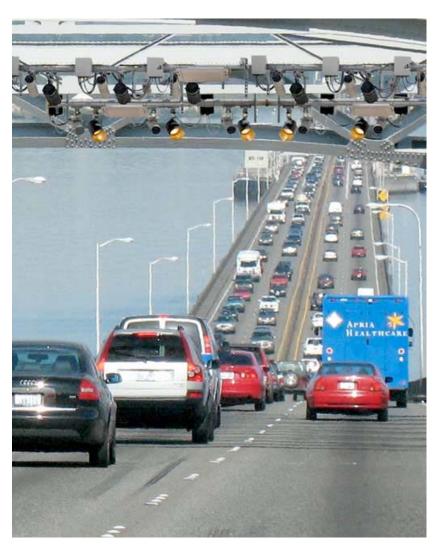
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Outline

• SR 520

- Truck Rates
- Toll Discounts and Exemptions
- Incentives
- Account and Payment Types
- Toll and Fee Options



Artists rendition of SR 520 bridge with toll gantries.

Truck Rates – SR 520

 Rationale: Trucks take up more space (capacity) and do more damage to pavement

TNB:

 Vehicles charged flat rate per axle up to six axles maximum

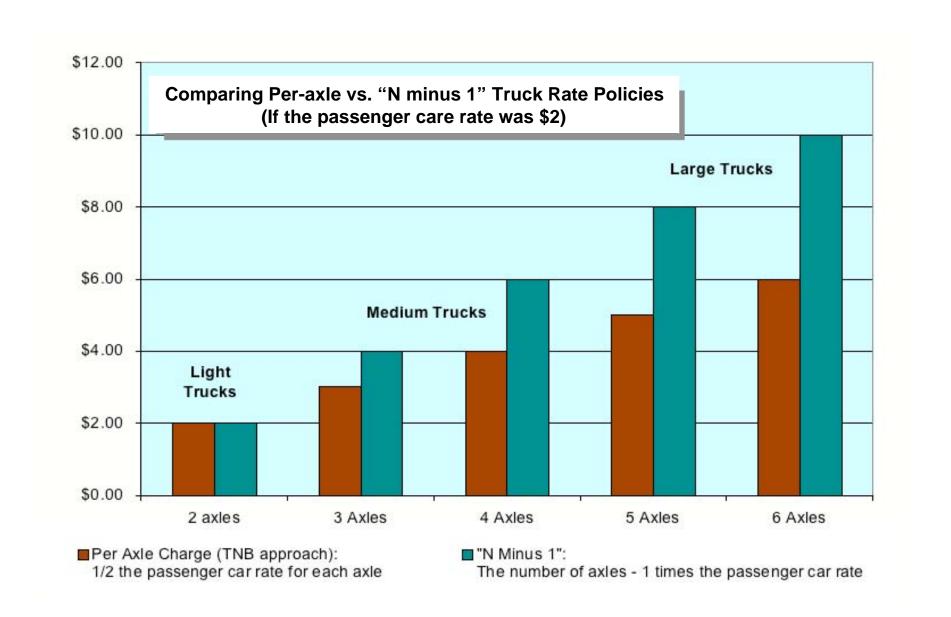
Other common approaches

- "N-1": (Number of axles 1) x auto rate
 (Results in higher truck rates than per axle)
- Volume: (Large, Medium, Small)
 (Based on shape of truck, not on axles)
- Random:

 (Many approaches are used in the industry, not all of them explainable)



Effect on Truck Toll Rates



Truck Rates - Factors to Consider

- Trucks are a small portion of 520 traffic, projected to account for 2 percent of transactions and just less than 4½ percent of revenues during early tolling period (a small percentage compared to I-90 or I-5).
- Breakdown by number of axles:

2 Axles:	<u>3-4 Axles</u> :	5-6 Axles:
Passenger Cars	Medium	Large Trucks and
and Light Trucks	Trucks	Combinations
97.9% of traffic	2% of traffic	0.2% of traffic

- Axle-based vs. Volumetric Truck Classification: WSDOT has specified axle-based classification on SR 520 for consistency.
- Tolling Subcommittee Recommendation:
 - Use the Tacoma Narrows Bridge truck rate framework for truck toll rates on SR 520.

Discounts and Exemptions

- **Rationale:** Provide incentives to increase vehicle occupancy or upgrade to clean vehicle technologies.
- TNB: All vehicles pay, other than emergency vehicles in service and returning.
- SR 520 Urban Partnership:
 - Original FHWA agreement called for carpool discount.
 - WSDOT has proposed no discount for carpools, but exemptions for transit buses and agency vanpools.
 - No consideration of discounts for clean vehicles.

SR 520 Discount / Exemption Issues

Buses and vanpools:

- Easy to detect and differentiate using transponders
- Consistent with intent of Urban Partnership program
- Could affect TNB (approximately 44 of 44,000 daily toll payments)

Carpools:

- Transit and carpools projected to account for 3-5% of total revenues
- No credible way to enforce on existing roadway
- HOV lane provides incentive; not clear what the added incentive of toll incentives would contribute to increased mode share
- Higher volume in existing HOV lane would exacerbate traffic queue where the lane terminates at the bridge

Tolling Subcommittee Recommendation:

Exempt transit and agency vanpools from tolls

Transponder / Account Incentives

- Rationale: Different types of transaction, account type and payment methods can save on collection costs and reduce revenue losses.
- **TNB:** Reduced toll rate for transponder users. All *Good-to-Go!* customers at TNB are transponder users. Cash payment option available for infrequent customers.
- **SR 520:** all-electronic tolling requires convenient alternatives to cash payment, leading to new payment options, including:
 - Identifying vehicles by reading the license plate (video tolling)
 - Both video and transponder accounts
 - Customer-initiated toll payments
 - Alternative payment methods
 - Post-pay billing by mail



Account and Payment Types

Good-to-Go! Account:

For each vehicle registered on an account, the customer can choose whether to purchase a transponder or use license-plate recognition.

- Transponder transactions.
- Video (license plate) transactions.

Pay-by-mail:

Non-account users are billed and have 80 days to pay before being considered in violation.

 Some regular users will opt to receive bills each month rather than to register with Good-to-Go!. Essentially these people have accounts with us, but have chosen not to pursue electronic payment.

Payment methods being considered:

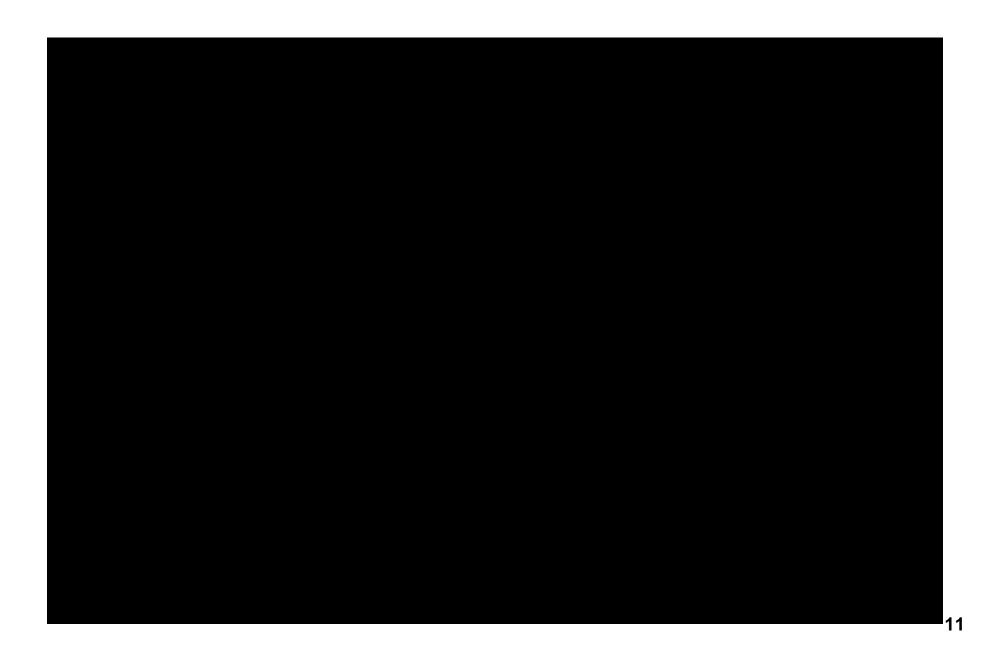
- Other pre-pay options, such as gift cards.
- Pay-as-you-go charges assigned to debit or credit card when used.



Costs and Losses

- Lost revenues License plate recognition
 about 10% of video toll transactions are not recorded (compared to
 <1% for transponder users) due to:
 - Obscured plates (towing a trailer, for example)
 - Missing plates
 - Unreadable images
 - Bad addresses in the Department of Licensing database
 (Note that repeat customers incur fewer of these costs)
- Lost revenues Pay-by-mail due to unpaid bills
- Added cost Pay by mail for mailing costs, including second notice
- Credit card costs (debit cards and direct account transfers are less expensive)
- Customer Service Center costs Flat rate paid for all transactions; some additional cost for large number of accounts beyond preset thresholds

Costs and Losses by Account Type



Toll and Fee Options

- Toll rates can be set to achieve a policy objective.
- **Fees** must be set to cover actual costs, and can't cover lost revenue. The most significant differences between account types is lost income, not cost.

Options:

- Transponder use can be increased by providing free tolls with purchase, charging a lower rate, or charging fees for non-transponder users
- More people will register for accounts if there is a toll discount, or if they can avoid fees.
- Cost for billing, paper statements, credit card fees, new accounts, etc.
 can be covered with separate fees or included in toll rates.

Considerations for each option:

- How will it be communicated and understood by the customer?
- How can it be administered?
- Will it work for all toll facilities, or as new facilities are developed?

Preferred Approach

Two toll rates: One for account holders and one for pay-by-mail.



Questions?

For more information, please contact

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